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Hongkong, 25th December, 1907. 30

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## BIRTH.

On December 19th, at Shanghai, the wife of  
WATKINSON COX, of a son.

## DEATHS.

On December 16th, at Shanghai, WILLIAM  
HORRELL of Manchester, in his 42nd year.On December 16th, at Shanghai, CARTELLINA  
DA SILVA LOPES, wife of Tobias Maria Lopes, in  
her 58th year.HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VUEX ROAD C  
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 25TH, 1907.

A MERRY Christmas and a Happy New Year. The old wishes in the same old phrase, with, we trust, some of the same old sincerity and feeling. At this time, and in these regions, it is practically out of the question that we should hope to revive the exuberance of Dickens' "Christmas Carol," and though that was a noble exuberance, it would here and now perhaps seem forced and even unnecessary. Old Scroogers are not to be found among our *taipans*; nor are we sure that in their homes would it be easy to discover many of the "Bon Cratchit" type. It isn't the real genuine mistletoe that hangs this morning in many of our houses; nor is it *pinkie* holly. Here as in Britain the very children, for whom Christmas is mainly kept up, tell us that SANTA CLAUS consists mostly of false whiskers, and in deference to juvenile enlightenment, many a paterfamilias or host deigns disguise, and officiates at the Christmas tree "in just ordinary clothes." The "mass" part of the word is faithfully observed by the various bodies of worshippers, who are content to ignore the callous critics who caint out that the anniversary must

be mistimed, because in December, being the height of Judaea's rainy season, neither flocks nor shepherds could have been at night in the fields of Bethlehem. That doesn't matter in the least, of course, any more than does the juvenile discovery that Hongkong chimneys afford no possible ingress to the retund, jound, rubicund figure pictured in the traditional reindeer sleigh. It is Christmas, a season recognised, like the Japanese *bones-kai*, as a time for forgetting things better left unremembered, at least once in a while. We no longer push the sordid aspects of life out of sight by appointing "Lords of Misrule," or "Abbots of Unreason," but we do seem, even the more pessimistic of us, to practise just now the art of smiling more assiduously than usual. It is a time to revive neglected friendships, to forgive and forget enmities, to practise impracticable goodnesses of heart and behaviour, to recognise that "all within the seven seas are brethren," that every living creature in the wheel of things has its claim upon the kindest consideration of the rest. According as each one of us remembers this fact during the current season, we shall enjoy what we are all wishing each other—a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

In order that the staff may observe to-day, Christmas Day, as a holiday with the rest of the community, there will be no issue of the *Daily Press* to-morrow, December 26th.

The Fox Office for Pollard's Lilliputian Opera Co. will be open at the Robinson Piano Co from 10 till 4 on Thursday, Boxing Day.

Thursday evening, December 26th, at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., Mr. T. M. Elliott will lecture on the subject—"The Value of an Education." He will illustrate his lecture with about fifty lantern slides.

At a meeting of Justices held at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon the application of Rebecca Pfeiffer, for the transfer to her of the licence of the International Hotel from Mr. Sternberg, was refused.

The French Mail steamer *Salsia*, from Europe, which left Saigon for this port on the 20th inst. at 1 p.m. and was expected to arrive Monday night had not arrived up to the time of going to press last night. Vessels from the South report a strong N. E. Monsoon and heavy to ad seas.

At the Magistracy yesterday a Chinese watchman from the Hongkong Club, who was found guilty of stealing nine spoons and other articles to the value of \$5 was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment and six hours' stocks.

Sunday's race for the Corinthian Yacht Club's championship was won by Messrs. Rodgers and Wicheh's "Ariel." So far, we have been unable to obtain the official results of the race, those possessing the information being very busy at this season.

If just plays produced at the Catholic Union can be taken as a criterion, there should be no doubt of their making a success of the burlesque, "Love in Lotus Land," which will be staged at the Union on the 28th and 30th inst., and on Saturday, January 4th.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. Price and Officers, the Band of the 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Balochis will play the following programme of music, at the King Edward Hotel, during dinner, on Thursday, 28th inst., weather permitting.  
March....."Left Right".....Ordn. Hume  
Overture....."Hungarian".....Keler Bela  
Valse....."The Merry Widow".....Franz Lehar  
Selection....."Véronique".....Messager  
A Dervish Chorus in the Soudan.....Feb 1  
Two Dances from Henry VIII.....German  
Selection....."The Orchid".....Carrill  
Sketch....."Way Down Tompense".....Knowles  
God Save the King.

## POLICE BALL.

The growing popularity of the Police dance was emphasised last night by the fact that it was held for the first time in the City Hall, and further that it was largely attended and much enjoyed by those present. Formerly the annual ball has taken place at the West Point police station, but with each succeeding year the attendance has swelled until even the commodious premises at West Point are not roomy enough, and on account of the crush at that station last year, the promoters decided on the City Hall for last night's dance. The large attendance justified the transfer, and with such admirable general arrangements and sociability as prevailed the ball, as before stated, was a great success. The City Hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion, greenery encircling the pillars at the entrance, while flags stretched between them. Pot-plants adorned the railing to the stairway while other artful decorations were to be seen above stairs. St. George's Hall was at the disposal of the dancers, while the more sedate of those in attendance or the non-dancers who preferred cards, found St. Andrew's Hall suitably arranged, the entrance there being guarded by a dummy policeman and a fireman. Chief Inspector Baker was the chairman of the energetic committee whose untiring efforts were responsible for the success of the ball. The members were:—Sergeant Gordon, secretary; Sergeant Lee, treasurer; Sergeant Brazil and P. C. Elliott and Watt, bar committee; Chief Detective Inspector Hanson and Sergeants Detoxio and Lee, refreshment committee.  
Shortly after 8.30 p.m. dancing opened to the music of the band of H.M.S. *Monmouth*, and under the guidance of Sergeants Grant and Cooper, M.C., was continued with zest until the early hours of the morning. The programme was a long one, and suitable to all tastes, and when the dances on this had been completed as many extra ones as were asked for were provided.

## TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

## INDIAN MUTINY SURVIVORS.

LONDON, December 24th.

The *Daily Telegraph* entertained, in the Albert Memorial Hall, 600 Indian Mutiny Survivors. Lord Roberts presided, and Lord Curzon made an eloquent speech.

## PERSIA.

LONDON, December 24th.

The Shah has accepted the proposals of the Parliament with certain stipulations.

## WITH THE LIVING DEAD.

LONDON, December 24th.

Lord Kelvin has been buried in Westminster Abbey.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, December 24th.

Mr. Janssen, the astronomer, is dead.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

## THE REPORTED BRITISH PACIFIC SQUADRON.

LONDON, December 22nd.

The Admiralty contradicts, in the most emphatic manner, the statement of the "Standard" concerning the establishment of a new Pacific Squadron in the North Pacific.

## THE BRITISH ARMY.

LONDON, December 22nd.

Mr. Haldane speaking in Edinburgh said that the Special Reserve, replacing the Militia, would be complete in August, when six divisions fully equipped for a long campaign would be ready.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

LONDON, December 22nd.

The Budapest Parliament has finally passed an Ausgleich, and the Premier has announced that an exchange of notes with the Austrian Premier in regard to the resolution of the 19th instant has resulted in satisfactory guarantees.

[N.C. Daily News Service.]

## "THE JAPANO-KOREAN EMPIRE."

Tokyo, December 19.

In a leading article entitled "The Japano-Korean Empire" the "Kokumin Shinbun" lays stress upon the most cordial nature possible of the reception accorded to the Korean Crown Prince by the Emperor of Japan on Wednesday, on the heartiness of the toasts exchanged and on the Emperor's readiness to return the visit on Friday. These incidents, continues the semi-official organ, show that the kinship between Japan and Korea is of the most intimate character. Meanwhile the dignity of the Korean dynasty is permanently respected under Japan's protecting wing. The absence of distinction between the two countries resembles the position of Austria-Hungary. A form of dual monarchy and the present relations between Korea and Japan constitute the happiest augury for the prosperity of Korea.

## LOCAL SPORT.

## CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. v. H.K.C. LEAGUE.

The following will represent the League in the above match which commences on Xmas Day at 2 p.m. and Boxing Day at 11 a.m. Combined League team:—W. Edwards and C. Irvine (Police), Lucas Corpl. Roberts and Bandman Barton (Middlesex Regiment), Walter Dixon (Kowloon), R. O. Hatchison, and R. C. Wicheh (Civil Service), C. S. M. Owen, Br. Kerriok, (E.G.A.), L. J. Wishart (Telegraphs) and A. O. Brawn (Craigengower). T. C. Gray will umpire for the League.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—On the 24th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen over Japan, and fallen over China, particularly in the North.

A depression which will probably move Eastwards has appeared over N. China, and the highest pressure is now over S.W. Japan.

Gradients have decreased over S. China and the China Sea, and light monsoon may be expected in the Forross Channel and fresh to moderate monsoon over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood	N.E. to N. winds, mod't; cloudy, some light rain, N.E. wind, mod't or light.	Same as No. 1.
Formosa Channel	mod't or light.	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook	mod't or light.	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	mod't or light.	Same as No. 1.

## HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on Dec. 24th at the Board Room. The Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson (President) presided, and there were also present Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Vice-President), Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. H. Macfarlane (Assistant Medical Officer of Health), Captain Lyons (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Mr. Fung Wa-chun and Mr. G. A. Woodcock, secretary.

A WATERWORKS REGULATION.  
The letter from the Government forwarding a copy of the proposed additional regulation under the Waterworks Ordinance, 1903, which was laid before the Board at the last meeting, again came on for consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—With regard to the proposal, Sir, that this regulation should apply to rider main districts, I may mention that the idea was that tanks were only required in these districts. Where there is a constant supply of water there is no necessity for tanks. It was therefore intended that they should apply to rider main districts more particularly.

Mr. HOOPER—I move that the matter be referred to a committee of this Board. It is absolutely impossible to discuss all the details of the regulations now.

The PRESIDENT—There are only six regulations.

Mr. HOOPER—It is nearly six weeks ago since I saw the minutes, but I saw some controversial subjects in them, and think it would be better that they should be dealt with by a committee, who could report to the Board.

The PRESIDENT—These are regulations made by the Governor-in-Council, and they simply ask the Board if they have any amendments to propose.

Mr. HOOPER—Quite so. I know we have really no *locus standi* at all, but I believe the Governor-in-Council thought it advisable, before adopting the regulations, to obtain the views of this Board. I think these views can be obtained better when a committee has gone into, and reported on the matter.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK seconded the motion.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—With regard to the regulations I am entirely in favour with them, but I beg to remind you of the letter from the Colonial Secretary which is to the effect that the regulations were forwarded for the observations of the Board; therefore I think it is not unreasonable that Mr. Hooper's motion should be accepted. Personally I am entirely in favour of the regulations.

Mr. HOOPER—I don't say that I am not.

The PRESIDENT—It occurred to me, seeing that the regulations were short and concise and that they had been in the hands of members for about a month, the members had made up their minds. Perhaps if they were re-circulated it would be sufficient.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK—We have forgotten all about them now.

Mr. HOOPER—When you say in circulation for a month, you are quite right. They came to me a month ago, and on reading them through, I saw some debatable matter which appeared to me should be discussed.

The PRESIDENT—Then let us proceed with them now.

Mr. HOOPER—There is a distinct motion before the Board.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—I will move as an amendment that the Secretary read the regulations now. It will be open for the Board to do what they think after discussion.

The PRESIDENT seconded the amendment, which on being put to the vote was lost.

The motion was then put and carried.

The President, Mr. Hooper and Mr. Lau Chu-pak were then appointed a committee to consider the question.

## VEGETABLE MARKET AT YAU-MAT.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY wrote, in connection with the site for the vegetable market at Yau-mat:—"I am directed to state that it is proposed to proceed forthwith with the preparation of the site for a vegetable market at Yau-mat. The Registrar-General states that an area of 160 ft. by 50 ft. will be sufficient in the first instance, and this area will accordingly be concreted and drained, and a water supply will be provided as suggested by the Board. The area will be increased to 150 ft. by 60 ft. when it is considered necessary, and it is proposed eventually to roof over the whole site.

The letter was laid on the table.

## INFECTED PERSONS AND INFECTED PREMISES.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK submitted the following suggestions, for the consideration of the Board, on the amendment of the existing Public Health Ordinance and the bylaws made thereunder in respect of the removal of infected persons, disinfection of infected premises, &c.

Section 87 of the Ordinance. In the 3rd and 4th lines, the words "or is lodged in a domestic building occupied by more than one family" should be deleted to admit of persons suffering from plague or other infectious diseases being treated in their own houses. Where a floor is occupied by one family only and where the relatives of the patient are prepared to vacate that floor for the sake of the patient, permission should be given for him to be treated on his own floor.

Section 88. In the 2nd line of this section, I would insert the word "knowingly" between the words, "shall on," as a patient might enter a public vehicle without knowing that he was suffering from any infective disease.

Byelaws for Disinfection of infected premises (p. 35). Byelaw 2. For this, I would substitute section 129 of the Public Health Act 1875, which reads as follows:—"Where any local authority are of opinion . . . that the cleansing and disinfecting of any house or part thereof, and of any articles therein likely to retain infection, would tend to prevent or check infectious disease, it shall be

the duty of such authority to give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof requiring him to cleanse and disinfect such house or part thereof and articles within a time specified in such notice. Where the owner or occupier of any such house or part thereof is from poverty or otherwise unable, in the opinion of the local authority, effectually to carry out the requirements of this section, such authority may, without enforcing such requirements on such owner or occupier, with his consent cleanse and disinfect such house or part thereof and articles, and defray the expenses thereof."

With the amendment of this bylaw to enable the Chinese to do the cleansing themselves it is hoped that they may view the sanitary measures with less repugnance and that it may induce them to give the Board their co-operation. Such amendment would be more in accord with the law of England.

Byelaws for mitigation of epidemic diseases, &c. (p. 123). Byelaw 1. I am of opinion that the words "even when any such disease is not known to exist in the Colony" in the 2nd and 3rd lines should be struck out altogether. This byelaw is most drastic and arbitrary and has to be enforced with the greatest discretion. It should only be enforced in the district where plague or other infectious diseases are prevalent in epidemic form, and even then due notice should be given both in English and Chinese in the "Government Gazette" and the local journals before it is put in force.

In paragraph 2 of the same byelaws the term "officer of the Sanitary Department" appears to me to be too vague and should be clearly defined. The power of entering houses without notice should not be vested in the subordinate officers "5 a.m. and 6 p.m." should be altered to "8 a.m. and 6 p.m." As the byelaw stands at present, it is moreover inconsistent with section 21 of the Ordinance, as well as byelaw 3 for entry and inspection of Buildings (page 105).

Paragraph 3. Of the same byelaw. Compensation should be given unconditionally in every case where property has been damaged or destroyed. Byelaw 3. I would delete the words "and see them" in the last paragraph and add the following in their stead "or make such other arrangements as the Board may deem necessary." With the proposed amendment the Board would not be so handicapped, as it may find it more convenient to put up the canvas tents for the accommodation of the persons so removed, &c.

Byelaws for removal of patients (p. 124). Byelaw 3. In the 4th line after the words "is improperly lodged" add the following line "and there is no other alternative to admit of the person being safely treated in his own house." To enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the Chinese every facility should be given to them for treating their sick at home.

The plague procedure drawn up some years ago by a Committee of the Board should be so modified as to make it consistent with the proposed amendments and also to legalise all the arrangements since made for working the Chinese public dispensaries and district hospitals between the M.O.H. and the Committee of those institutions.

The M. D. OFFICER OF HEALTH replied as follows:—

(1) I am strongly of opinion that Chinese tenement houses are most unsuitable for the treatment of cases of plague and I do not consider it would be safe to allow them to be so treated if only the floor on which the case occurs is to be vacated by the other occupants. I advise that cases be only allowed to be treated in their own houses when the entire premises are in one occupation so that the patient can be properly isolated.

(2) I think this is a question for the discretion of the Magistrate. It is almost always impossible to prove that a person knows he is suffering from an infectious disease, though there may be very strong grounds for believing that he must have known. As a matter of fact it is seldom indeed that the sick person is prosecuted for this offence. I do not remember a single instance of such a prosecution.

(3) It would be a farce to leave the disinfection of infected premises to the Chinese coolie tenant, and for the sanitary board to order such person to disinfect his house at his own expense would simply lead to the premises being abandoned and the infected articles carried away to infect some other premises.

(4) The adoption of this suggestion would at once abolish systematic house to house cleansing, which now goes on throughout the year with very little inconvenience to the tenants as they are allowed to do the work themselves and are merely supervised by the inspector and supplied with the necessary disinfectants, hot water and soap. This systematic cleansing is one of the most valued protective measures and I advise that it be continued. It is the duty of the Sanitary Board to prevent disease, not to wait till it is epidemic before moving in the matter. "Officer of the Sanitary Department" is already defined in section 19 of the Ordinance. I do not see any objection to the alteration of the hour from 5 a.m. to 8 a.m. in the second paragraph of by-law 1.

(5) "Improperly lodged" means the same thing as the phrase suggested and is the wording of the house act and expresses in my opinion all that is necessary.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL minuted:—After the opinions of the members of the Board have been obtained this paper might be referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Fung Wa-chun, Lau Chu-pak, Dr. Clark and myself. Mr. LAU CHU-PAK wrote as follows in reply to the minute of the Medical Officer of Health:—

(1) My object in suggesting that the Chinese should be given the option of treating their sick in their own houses, or if that is not feasible, to treat them in an appointed house in the immediate neighbourhood is to induce them to come forward unreluctantly to report cases of sickness during the plague season. Theoretically, it is, no doubt, advisable to have every

plague patient properly isolated, but I fall to see how this can be done in practice, as the Chinese do not like to part with their sick, until there is no hope of saving them, and it is only human nature, especially in the cases of husband and wife and mother and child, that they should do so. It has been amply known from experience that the Chinese would rather conceal their sick until the last moment, and dump their dead in cases where their fellow lodgers would be involved in trouble, in order to avoid detection, than to submit to forcible removal. Would it not, therefore, be better to allow them the option of treating their sick in their own houses, or in some places, where the relatives can tend and soothe the minds of their sick by being present more often, thus ensuring the disinfection of every infected building and placing every plague patient under proper surveillance? The byelaw as to isolation has proved to be a failure; it is time that some new scheme should be tried. Moreover, it has transpired that plague is after all not so infectious, and so complete isolation might not be insisted upon.

(2) If it is impossible to prove that a Chinese patient knows that he is suffering from an infectious disease, why retain this part of the section? It appears to me that it is most undesirable to make it illegal for a patient to hire a vehicle for his own conveyance.

(3) I think my intention has been misinterpreted. It has never occurred to me to discourage the present system of house cleansing during the plague season. As a matter of fact, it was I who first advocated this method of cleansing by the Chinese residents themselves as a measure to replace the harsh fumigation with chlorine. I am glad that it now merits the appreciation of the M. O. H. My intention simply aims at having such amendments introduced as will allow the better class of Chinese and the shopkeepers to do the cleansing and disinfecting work themselves, even when a case of plague takes place on their premises. During Dr. Pearce's regime, it was arranged through the Honorable Registrar General that the occupiers of the upper or lower floor of a house other than the floor on which the death occurs, should be permitted to wash and disinfect their own floors, if they should so wish and if the officer in charge of the cleansing gang thought the work could be so done satisfactorily. The Chinese have since gladly availed themselves of this concession. Why, in the case of the infected floors, a similar concession not be granted to them? The work will also be carried out under the supervision of the M. O. H. or his deputies. I need scarcely repeat that the Chinese are strongly averse to the foremen and coolies of the Sanitary Department invading their homes. I may here mention that the Honorable Registrar General, with the co-operation of the Chinese members of the Board, and some other Chinese gentlemen, is forming a "Kaifong" corps or committee of a few men in every street to assist the Government in checking dumping. This corps, when formed, will, I hope, be able to do more good in promoting sanitary improvements than an army of foremen and coolies in the pay of the Sanitary Department. In the case of a coolie tenant, the suggested amendment still empowers the Board to carry out the disinfecting work by its own staff.

(4) I fail to see how the adoption of the suggested amendment can affect the general cleansing of the town, which had been in vogue long before Ordinance 15 of 1894 was enacted. The present byelaw was remodelled from bylaw 25 made under section 13 of that Ordinance. In the old days, during the cleansing period, the inhabitants were given every facility for carrying out the work, a full supply of water being turned on and dust carts sent round to remove the refuse taken out of the different houses. The cleansing, though not so often as now, was done three times a year, and notice was each time issued by the Registrar General informing the inhabitants of the facilities given them. The evil of dumping dead bodies was, apparently, brought on by the introduction of a new law in 1894, and even at that time the byelaw above referred to was only enforced during the prevalence of an epidemic. Conditions are now different. Public dispensaries having been established by the Chinese to co-operate with the Board, and more facilities given by the authorities in regard to their domestic comfort, the present by-law, No. 1, should be so modified as to conform to existing conditions. If, however, it is deemed necessary to legalise the present procedure of general cleansing, a clause can easily be inserted to that effect, leaving out all the other measures mentioned in the by-law to be enforced only in time of epidemic. The power of entering houses without notice should never be vested in the subordinate officers.

This matter was referred to a committee consisting of the Registrar-General, Mr. Fung Wa-chun and the Medical Officer of Health. MR. HOOPER and THE GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL.

Mr. HOOPER submitted a long minute as follows:—My reasons for proposing that the recommendations of the Sanitary Board that the modification of the requirements of section 188 of the Public Health and Building Ordinance in respect of houses on Marine Lot 57, and which were to be approved by the Governor-in-Council, should be referred back to the Governor-in-Council for further consideration are as follows:—

(1) That Professor Simpson in his report to the Secretary of State recommended that every house should have a latrine.

(2) That placing a latrine on the roof in the proposed position is the best.

(3) That although the latrine does increase the height of the portion when in the front it is a much more sanitary position than placing it in the centre of the building on the roof which the applicant is entitled to do without any permission.

(4) That if the proposed erection were a brick chimney occupying exactly the same position, no permission would be required.

(5) That the Board unanimously recommended the Governor-in-Council to grant the application. Three members of the Board were absent.



namely, the Director of Public Works, Mr. Fung Wa-chun and Lieut. Col. Reid.

(6) That the Medical Officer of Health recommended the Board to grant the application, and the Principal Civil Medical Officer wrote to the Colonial Secretary and informed him of the views of the Medical Officer of Health.

(7) That it was not until the notification came from the Government that the Governor-in-Council refused to grant the modification recommended, that the Director of Public Works stated that the applicant had been granted several other modifications.

(8) These several modifications he stated are as follows:—

(a) The godowns are permitted to project into the back yard spaces of the ground floor to the extent of six feet subject to certain conditions. This is a modification of section 180.

(b) The Government has agreed to purchase a strip of land in the centre of the block at the rate of \$8 per foot in order to improve the proposed building scheme, Ordinance 1 of 1903, giving the necessary powers for curtailing the depth of houses erected on the Praya. This is more than a modification.

(c) A modification of the Praya Reclamation Ordinance has been granted allowing houses of the northern block open spaces as shown on the plan.

(d) It was also agreed that a modification of the Praya Reclamation Ordinance should be granted, if required, to enable latrines to be erected in the back yards left for the houses after the formation of the 22 ft. lane.

(e) Another modification was granted permitting houses to exceed fifteen feet in height.

(f) In respect to these reputed modifications I reply as follows:—

(a) This modification was applied for by the architects and granted only on condition that the remainder of the yard of these houses was thrown into the 20 feet road the Government wished to form through the property; the owner had no option but to accept this, otherwise the permit for the verandahs of the northern block would have been refused.

(b) No modification. Government desired a road 22 ft. wide through this property, and have resumed a strip eight feet in width. The remainder has been acquired from the owner without payment, the granting of a permit for the above mentioned verandahs being a lever used to obtain the result. If the Government had been so seriously concerned about the alleged insanitary condition of these houses it would have been quite simple to have resumed and paid for the whole 22 feet, and thus have necessitated the owner curtailing the depth of his houses by setting back the rear walls so as to fulfil the requirements of the Praya Reclamation scheme as to back yards.

(c) No modification, or if so, only a technical one. The Praya Reclamation and the Building Ordinance are not in agreement. The open space required for these houses under the former was provided by the owner. The latter ordinance says "no kitchen shall extend across more than the width of a house." This necessitated the altering of the shop yards so as to meet this requirement. It is distinctly beneficial to the houses from a sanitary point of view, and not of the slightest benefit to the owner financially.

(d) No application for a modification necessary. The Praya Reclamation Ordinance requires a yard of a certain size, and the Building Ordinance says latrines may be erected in yards.

(e) No modification. The Building Ordinance enacts "No storey shall exceed fifteen feet without the permission of the Building Authority who in such case shall prescribe to what extent, if any, the walls shall be increased in thickness." The exercise of discretionary powers by the Building Authority with regard to the necessary strength of walls when they are more than fifteen feet high cannot be called a modification of the Ordinance.

(f) With regard to the back yards. It is governed by subsection (a) of section 180, as the law part of the Praya Reclamation, and it is the knowledge of the Government that this section was specially put in the Public Health Buildings Ordinance on account of the recent entered into between the Government and the owner who reclaimed the land, without this subsection the owner would have been entitled to compensation.

(1) Subsection 2 of section 151 provides that the houses need not have lateral windows opening to external air, as the Crown lease also provides for the erection of houses on this of a greater depth than 40 feet.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS, replied as follows:—

That consider it necessary to deal serially with points raised in Mr. Shelton Hooper's mind of the 22nd ultimo, as many are beside the question. The facts as far as they relate to the latrines on the roofs of the southern block houses are as follows:—

The land is being built on for the first time and is therefore no question of the owner having any claim, morally or otherwise, of his former possession latrines on the roofs. It is quite possible to erect houses of an improved sanitary type without requiring applications but the owner elects to erect of the old type and of such depth as to make them insanitary.

The following are the depths of the houses:—81 feet, one at 79, one at 74, one at 66, 55, one at 44 and one at 36 feet.

The Public Health and Buildings Ordinance expressly forbids the erection of houses of a type of greater depth than 49 feet, but fortunately the houses in question are exempted from this provision. The mere fact of being so exempted cannot be regarded as giving them to special consideration with regard to other matters.

can see no force in the reason that the owner could erect chimneys equal in size to the used latrines without requiring any modification to enable him to do so. The buildings are shown to have the requisite chimneys which fall partly outside the building land sanctioned by the Ordinance. The Ordinance provides for this.

The position of the latrines is not in my opinion more sanitary than if they were placed in the centre of the roof.

Mr. Hooper states that it would have been quite simple for the Government to have resumed and paid for the whole of the 22 feet lane or street between the block of houses under construction and the adjoining block. So it would, but it would have formed a serious charge on the public purse. The Government have agreed to pay \$8,488 for the eight feet strip and at the same rate the compensation for the 22 feet strip would have amounted to \$23,232.

The Board is supposed to deal with each case on its merits; personally, I fail to see any merits in the present case.

The REGISTRAR GENERAL minutes:—Everything relating to modifications which have been granted to the owner of this building is beside the question. The modifications were not granted or recommended by the Board and cannot be used as an argument against the granting of the request under consideration, for the building is legal and that is enough for us. The conscience of the community may have become quickened during the last twenty years and may not consider the type as unsanitary, but that is no reason why we should refuse a reasonable request for permission technically to infringe the Ordinance if the infringement is not insanitary.

(2) Ordinarily I am prepared to accept the M. O. H.'s opinion when he reports a proposal to be unobjectionable from a sanitary point of view, and I did so in this case. But a closer examination of the proposal makes me think it was quite unnecessary to recommend it and there is an objection to latrines being placed in the position proposed.

(3) As far as I can make out each latrine has a surface facing the road of 25 square feet, and this is equivalent to raising the building 14 feet.

This means a sensible addition to the obstruction of light and air in the street on which the latrines look and the buildings on the other side of the street. The Sanitary Board has raised no objection to latrines in the centre of the roof; they are sufficiently sanitary. The owners make them more sanitary in one way by putting them at the edge of the roof, but by so doing they make them more insanitary in another way.

(4) The fourth of Mr. Hooper's reasons is not very cogent and, if accepted, would lead to the Board sanctioning a general increase in the height of buildings. If a latrine, why not a kitchen and bathroom, raising the height of the building along the whole breadth of it seven or eight feet? But latrines and chimneys do not come under the same category and the wording of section 188 (1) shows the class of erections falling outside the building laws to be on the outside of the building. We do not look for ornamental towers and parapets inside a building, but that is where we would expect to find a latrine. Further the surface of the proposed latrine facing the street is more than double the surface of a chimney.

(5) The fifth of Mr. Hooper's reasons is the only reason there is for asking the Governor-in-Council to reconsider his decision.

MR. HOOPER.—As Mr. Chatham does not consider it necessary to deal serially with the points raised in my minute, I do not propose to add anything further by way of minutes. I think the members of the Board can now easily see which is the better case.

A discussion took place as to the reading of the minutes which were lengthy ones. As they had been circulated, the majority of members agreed to take them as read, but the VICE-PRESIDENT said it was usual to read the minutes, some of which he wished to hear.

MR. HOOPER.—That being so, my minute must be read.

HON. MR. HENRY.—It's Christmas eve.

THE PRESIDENT.—I'm afraid life's too short to read all these minutes. Are members prepared to discuss the question, or shall we put it to the vote?

MR. HOOPER.—Before you do that I would like to refresh members' memories. When this matter previously came before the Board I proposed a resolution that it be referred back to the Governor-in-Council for reconsideration. It was on that resolution I was invited to write my minute, and that resolution I am prepared to renew to day.

MR. LAU CHU-PAK seconded the motion.

MR. HOOPER then proceeded to explain a few points. The Director of Public Works said he thought it would be quite as sanitary to place latrines in the middle of a roof as on a side of it. With all due respect to the Director of Public Works, Mr. Hooper wished to direct his attention to the fact that the latrine in question was on a flat roof, and it was a very difficult thing to keep flat roofs watertight in this Colony; and a latrine in such a place would not be as sanitary as if it were on the edge of a roof. He thought it was the Registrar-General who said the erection of this latrine would take away so much light and air from the street, and would amount, if laid horizontally, to increasing the whole height of the building a foot and a half, but that did not hold good.

The motion, that the matter be referred back to the Governor-in-Council together with all papers, was carried.

#### SECTION 175 AGAIN.

Correspondence was read relative to a modification of the requirements of section 175 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance in regard to Nos. 80 to 131 and 112 to 134 Queen's Road West; 34 and 38 to 46 Square Street; and 207, 233, 235, 237 and 261 Hollywood Road.

INSPECTOR FISHER stated.—The houses mentioned in the list attached have no yards, but in most cases have lanes in the rear. Would it be advisable to have legal notices served directly on the owners, or should letters be sent explaining the situation so that they may make application for exemption without notices being served?

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.—The Board are well aware that I do not recommend corner houses for exemption from the provision of small yards for the reasons repeatedly stated by me, namely, that a yard is necessary as a place for the deposit of refuse, which should stand in a receptacle in the open air, and not inside the house.

MR. HUMPHREYS.—I do not gather from the correspondence, circulated that the Medical Officer of Health makes any definite recommendations or why so many houses in different localities requiring possibly different treatment are being dealt with altogether.

MR. LAU CHU-PAK.—What is the Medical Officer of Health's recommendation in each case? The well lit houses should be recommended for exemption.

The applications were considered serially, some being granted and some refused.

#### MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The Mortality statistics for the whole Colony for the week ended November 30 give the total number of deaths as 149, being 23.5 per 1000 as against 18.5 for the corresponding period last year. Fevers were responsible for twenty deaths, chest affections for 37, diarrhoea and dysentery for five each.

#### CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

23rd December.

GAMBLING AND PIRACY.

Both the Provincial and Central Governments are responsible for the prevalence of brigandage and piracy in the Two Kwang Provinces, the main cause of which, I think, is gambling. Millions of hard earned cash find their way into the monopolists' and officials' pockets. Gambling fosters laziness and offers to the idle people means to live for a certain time until when luck turns and their purses are empty, they become pirates and robbers. The officials and the general public are aware that annually about \$200,000,000 pass through the different gambling hands, and about 40 per cent of that amount, I understand, is plunder or booty from pirates or robberies, so no wonder the two provinces are always in turmoil. Hitherto gambling has always been permitted to be carried on in the Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces clandestinely, and with the connivance of the corrupt civil and military authorities on a moderate scale. None of the former Viceroy's had the audacity or were powerful enough, to turn into a monopoly until the appointment of the late Prime Minister, Li Hung-Chang, as Viceroy of the Two Kwang shortly before the Boxer Trouble. He, in order to benefit his private purse and also to court favour with the Empress Dowager, granted those gambling privileges from which enormous sums were forwarded to Peking annually. Thus the veteran official sowed the seeds of evil and allowed the future officials to make enormous squabbles, as on the appointment of a new Viceroy nearly all the gambling monopolies change hands, thus affording an opportunity for the Viceroy and every member of the new staff to make huge squabbles from the new monopolists. After having filled their pockets, a majority of the high officials generally pleaded inability of some sort and beg the Throne to permit them to resign. The resources of the two provinces would have been drained out by this time, I suppose, had it not been for vast numbers of people in the Kwangtung Province who have emigrated to foreign countries and are annually remitting millions of dollars to the Province. Li Hung-Chang possibly never thought that his successors, not being Prime Ministers, would be able to continue to maintain gambling. So long as public gambling is permitted, so long, I say, will piracy flourish. The gambling revenue amounts to over \$10,000,000 annually, most of which is sent to Peking. It is consequently at that end that pressure must be brought to bear to stop the principal cause of crime by insisting that gambling be prohibited by Imperial Decree. No Viceroy would then dare to revive the monopoly.

#### HAMBURG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

November 28th.

MONEY.

The financial situation in the United States shows signs of improvement, thanks to the assistance rendered by the city magnates and to the energetic action of the government in issuing Panama bonds to the amount of 2 million Dollars and Gold certificates to a still greater extent. The interview between President Roosevelt and Mr. Morgan, which lasted several hours, has also had a reassuring effect, as people conclude from it that they have come to an understanding with regard to trust legislation and that the powerful financiers will now cease their attacks on the money market. From the interior of the country, however, failures continue to be reported, and it will probably be some time before confidence can be said to be re-established and before the money which has been withdrawn from circulation and is now being hoarded is once more set free. Not till then, it is to be feared, will the gold that has been sent out find its way back to Europe and without it the stringency in the money markets this side of the Atlantic is not likely to be relieved, in the face of the vast sums that will be required to pay for the imports of American produce during the next few months. Business is in consequence extremely dull all over the country, everybody sitting on the fence awaiting further developments.

#### A FAILURE.

A failure of some magnitude was announced last week, that of the Wax Bleaching Works of J. C. F. Müller in the neighboring town of A. Home, the liabilities being estimated at ten million Marks. It was said to be owing to reckless speculation and extravagant living and the sole partner, Herr Müller, has since been arrested on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy. He has admitted in the examination before the judge of instruction that he made use of fictitious balance sheets for the purpose of obtaining large credits from his bankers; banking firms are understood to be the chief sufferers, many of them having been let in for sums well up in the six figures.

#### A HANDSHIP.

In consequence of this failure a highly respectable firm in this town, Messrs. Cille and Gliemann, have felt obliged to stop payment, although perfectly solvent. In a letter to the local papers their solicitor explains the reason of so unusual a proceeding. The firm was established in the year 1888 and, both partners having died since then, is now owned by the widow of one of them, the late Mr. Gliemann, who has entrusted the management to a confidential clerk with authority to sign by procuration. Mrs. Gliemann is the daughter of the founder of the Altona Wax Bleaching Works at whose death, in 1879, the children balance sheets for the purpose of obtaining large credits from his bankers; banking firms are understood to be the chief sufferers, many of them having been let in for sums well up in the six figures.

#### STOCKS.

On the stock exchange which for a long time already had been dull and drooping the outbreak of the crisis in the United States and the growing demand for money have repeatedly created a panicky feeling causing the prices of most securities to give way considerably; the ordinary shares of the Hamburg Amerika Line for instance, which at one time stood at 170 have been quoted as low as 112 on the 'rumour of a much reduced dividend for the present year and those of the Norddeutsche Lloyd for a like reason have declined to 104, but the rumours having been officially contradicted, both are now looking up again as are indeed most shares, confidence being gradually restored, although few are inclined to take a very optimistic view of the present situation.

#### COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

A bill dealing with the commercial relations between Great Britain and Germany will shortly be laid before the Reichstag; it appears from the tabulated statements attached to it that the trade between the two countries is growing steadily. The total imports from Great Britain and her colonies and dependencies last year amounted to 274,000,000, and the exports from the empire to those countries to 268,800,000. From the United Kingdom alone Germany received goods to the extent of 241,000,000 exclusive of precious metals, whilst sending 253,300,000 worth of merchandise to British markets. Imports and exports added together, viz. 294,500,000 have exceeded the total of the previous year by 26,544,000, or 7.5 per cent.

The trade with the United States comes nearest in importance to that with Great Britain, the total amounting to 219,525,000; the corresponding figures for Russia inclusive of Finland and Austria-Hungary, which follow next, are 277,280,000 and 272,950,000, which prove once more how important the maintenance of cordial relations between the English and German nations, such as it may be hoped have now been established, is to both of them.

#### JEWISH CENSUS.

According to the Jewish Year Book, which has lately been published, the total number of Jews in the world may be taken as 11,691,000 millions of which 8,743,000 inhabit Europe, 1,556,000 America, 851,000 Africa, 342,000 Asia and 17,000 Australia. In Europe they are distributed as follows: 5,100,000 in Russia, 2,100,000 in Austria-Hungary, 600,000 in Germany, 400,000 in the Balkan States, 105,000 in Belgium and Holland, 80,000 in France and 40,000 in Italy. The towns with the largest Jewish communities are New York with a total of 700,000, Vienna with 130,000, Berlin with 85,000, London with 80,000 and Jerusalem with 30,000.

#### SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, December 24th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

#### A DISPUTED DOCUMENT.

The action in which Tsung Ut otherwise Tsung Ut-wo, sought to recover \$625 from Tsung Fung-chan on a promissory note, again came on for hearing. Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almeida e Castro, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) for the defendant.

His Lordship—I may say, as far as the preliminary part goes, that I have seen the document since, and subject to anything Mr. Grist has got to say, I am inclined to think it is not a promissory note.

## TRY IT "CLUB" THAT'S ALL

PRONOUNCED THE BEST SCOTCH WHISKY AT THE PRICE ON THE MARKET.

"CLUB" SCOTCH.—Our SPECIAL BLEND.—This Whisky shows the high perfection obtained by long experience in the selecting and skill in the blending of Scotch Whiskies. The extreme softness and mellowness and the fine character are produced by great age, high quality and judicious blending. Being entirely free from saccharine, it possesses medicinal properties of exceptional value, and is unquestionably the perfection of Scotch Whiskies.

PER DOZEN ..... \$14.00

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.  
WINE, SPIRIT & CIGAR MERCHANTS,  
12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## CHRONIC ECZEMA FOURTEEN YEARS

Every Part of Body Affected—Was in Hospital Five Times—Army Doctors and Nine Different Remedies Did No Good—Speedy Improvement and Finally a

### PERFECT CURE BY USE OF CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I have suffered with chronic eczema for fourteen years. Every part of my body was affected. My father has been in the army and I have been attended by army doctors who all failed. I have been in hospital five times, but none of them did me any good. I have tried nine different kinds of remedies and none took any effect on me. At last I read of the wonderful cures which the Cuticura Remedies have made and in May I got a box of Cuticura Ointment and used it. When I had used half of the first box I saw that there was a great improvement in me. After that I got the Cuticura Soap and Resolvent Pills which did all the better. Since then I have used five boxes of Cuticura Ointment and am now completely cured. Had we known of Cuticura years ago we would have given pounds for it. I am writing this letter so that other sufferers may see it and get cured by the Cuticura Remedies. O. F. Hedge, 51, Vaughan Road, Coldharbour Lane, Camberwell Green, Dec. 5 and 11, 1906."

### CUTICURA TREATMENT

For Sore Feet and Hands with Shapeless Nails.

Soak the feet or hands on retiring in strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure. Wear during the night light bandages of old, soft cotton or linen. For red, rough hands, dry, itching palms, with shapeless nails, the treatment points to a speedy cure of the most distressing cases. Cuticura Remedies are guaranteed absolutely pure.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Proprietors, 27, Charterhouse Row, E.C. 3, Town & Co., Sydney, London, Cape Town, and J. Paul, Calcutta. Foster Bros and Chem. Corps, San Francisco. See Advertisers, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

54-4



THE

ROBINSON PIANO  
CO., LTD.

## PIANOS

TUNED AND REPAIRED

BY

QUALIFIED MEN

AT

MODERATE CHARGE.

Send us a Post Card now and we will put your Piano in perfect condition for Christmas.

Hongkong, 6th December, 1907.

37

### LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The J.-C.-J. Lijn str. *Typanas* left Macassar for this port on the 22nd inst., and may be expected here on or about the 30th inst. The I.G.M. str. *Korck* left Kobe for Nagasaki & Shanghai on Monday, the 23rd inst. at 3 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 31st inst.

The I.G.M. str. *Zieten* carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 3rd inst. left Colombo on Monday, the 23rd inst. at 3 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Friday, the 3rd prox. a.m.

The C.N. Co. str. *Chingta* left Port Darwin on 23rd inst. and is due here on 2nd prox.

The Boston str. *Tramont* sailed from Yokohama on the 23rd inst.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of China* arrived Nagasaki at 3 p.m. on Monday, the 23rd inst., and left again at 11 p.m. same day for Kobe where she was due to arrive at 11 p.m. yesterday.



## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters THE MANAGER.

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Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed. Lieber's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE amtlichen Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlich Deutschen Konsulats in Kanton während des Jahres 1908 durch den Ostasiatischen Lloyd und die "Hongkong Daily Press" erfolgen.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

Kanton, den 31. Dezember 1907. 2020

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

## THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING." Captain E. Fey, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1907. 2019

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN.

FOR SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA. Taking cargo to all ports in Netherlands India on through Bill of Lading.

## THE Steamship

"TJIPANAS." Captain Pander, will be despatched for the above ports on or about 8th January.

For information as to Freight and Passage, apply to the

Head Agent of the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN.

Hongkong, 25th December, 1907. 2021

## NOTICE.

MR. HANS TIEFENBACHER is authorized to sign for the Firm in Hongkong by joint procuration in conjunction with Mr. G. ENGEL.

WM MEYERINK & CO.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1907. 2011

## STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

## NOTICE.

THE SETTLEMENTS This Month (DECEMBER) will take place on MONDAY next, the 31st inst.

E. J. MOSES, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1907. 2013

## WANTED.

SITUATION as General Office Assistant by Britisher (55). Over 15 years experience. Knowledge of Shipping, Bookkeeping and Sales. Able to read and write Chinese. Speaks Amoy, Swatow, Shanghai, Canton, and Peking dialects. No objection to O.P. Apply by letter to "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1907. 1983

## FRENCH LESSONS.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Conversation and without translation by a Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English Lady.

Apply by letter to— B. R. Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1906. 1810

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the YU HING LOONG Firm (裕興隆) of No. 25, Wing Lok Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, have, on the 21st day of September, 1907, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following TRADE MARKS—

(a) The representation of Two Citrons with leaves and branches, and the word "Citron" in Chinese characters.

(b) The representation of a Chinese Broom Seal with a Chain of Four Jadestone Links attached thereto. Above the whole are the Chinese characters 玉環為記 (in a scroll) meaning "Jadestone Links as (our) Mark" and the words "YU HING LOONG" above the characters. Below the Mark are the words "Seal Brand".

(c) The representation of a bunch of Three Carambolas on a branch, with leaves. On the top of the mark are the letters Y. H. L. and the Chinese characters 楊桃標 (in an ornamental border) meaning "Carambola Mark." Below the Mark are the words "Carambola—Connell Milling Company."

(d) The representation of an ornamental Chinese Incense Burner standing on four legs. Above the Mark are the Chinese characters 寶鼎標 (in an ornamental border) meaning "Precious Incense Burner Mark" and the letters Y. H. L. above the same. Below the Mark are the words "Incense Burner—Connell Milling Company."

(e) The representation of the said YU HING LOONG firm acrossed who claim to be the Proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark (a) has been used by the applicants since the beginning of this year in respect of Flour in class 42 and the Trade Marks (b), (c) and (d) are intended to be used by the applicants forthwith in respect of the same Class of Goods, viz. FLOUR in Class 42.

Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the Offices of the Underigned.

Dated the 24th day of October, 1907. GOLDING & BARLOW, Solicitors for the Applicants, 10, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

1714

## INTIMATIONS

## CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with the Provisions of Ordinance, No. 6 of 1875, THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 25th and TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 26th and 28th inst. respectively.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1907. 2005

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

## CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 25th and TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 26th and 28th inst. respectively.

By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1907. 2014

## NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Government Notification No. 34, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 1st and 2nd January, respectively.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1907. 2015

## THE CATHOLIC UNION.

ANNUAL CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT

A Burlesque in Two Acts.

"LOVE IN LOTUS LAND."

Dates of Performances:

SATURDAY, 28th Dec. 9 P.M.

MONDAY, 30th " 9 P.M.

SATURDAY, 4th January, 9 P.M.

MATINEE:

THURSDAY, 2nd January, 5.30 P.M.

Plans of Seats now on View at above address.

Admission 3/-.

For Children 50 cents at Matinee only.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1907. 2018

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 308 (Special).

CHINA SEAL.

SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION MARKING CONSERVANCY WORKS IN THE WHANGPU.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Masters of vessels navigating the WHANGPU should constantly make themselves acquainted with SHANGHAI HARBOUR NOTIFICATIONS bearing on the progress of Conservancy Works and the Aids to Navigation established in connection therewith, as the information necessary for safe navigation is contained only in such Harbour Notifications.

W. FRED TYLER, Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office, Shanghai, 19th December, 1907. 2016

SWATOW DRAWN WORK COMPANY.

38, Wellington Street.

MANUFACTURERS & WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS in all Sorts of

DRAWN WORK, EMBROIDERY, BEST PEWTER WARE and CANTON GRASS CLOTH, &c.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1907. 1685

JUST RECEIVED A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS.

HALF-MASKS, ART RELIEF NOVELTIES, MECHANICAL ANIMALS.

POSTCARD, BIRTHDAY and STAMP ALBUMS, POSTCARD PAINTING BOOKS.

USED POSTAGE STAMPS in Bags, Packets, &c., Suitable for Christmas Presents at prices to suit any buyer. Inspection solicited.

GEAC & CO., 1591 Hongkong Hotel Corridor.

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. 1444

MITSU BISHI DOOKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK"

A.I. A.B.C., and Engineering Code Used

NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK NO. 3.

Extreme Length... 722 feet.

Length on Blocks... 714 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 964 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 894 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 344 "

DOCK NO. 1.

Extreme Length... 523 feet.

Length on Blocks... 513 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 98 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 61 "

DOCK NO. 2.

Extreme Length... 571 feet.

Length on Blocks... 564 "

Width of Entrance on Top... 66 "

Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53 "

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 22 "

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000

TONS.

THE WORKS are well equipped with

LATEST PLANTS and APPLIANCES to undertake BUILDING or

REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and BOILERS; and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

A LARGE STOCK OF MATERIAL is

always kept on hand.

The COMPANY has the powerful steamers

"OUEA-MART" (712 tons, 700 H.P.)

equipped with SALVAGE PUMPS, and

Short Notice.

## TO LET

## TO LET.

NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOP in Des Vaux Road Central, moderate rental.

FLATS in Des Vaux Road Central.

No. 14, SALISBURY AVENUE, Kowloon.

No. 2, GRANVILLE AVENUE, Kowloon.

No. 3, EAST TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to— HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1907. 1155

## TO LET.

NO. 38, CAINE ROAD.

AUCTION ROOMS, No. 2, Zetland Street.

No. 2, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.

Apply to— LEIGH & ORANGE, 1, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1907. 84

## TO LET.

"CROWNEST," Barker Road; Unfurnished or partly furnished.

Apply to— C. L. GORHAM, 3, Goddard Street.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1907. 1816

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1907. 192

## TO LET.

"STILLINGFLEET" Peak Road. SIX ROOMED HOUSE with Fine View of Harbour.

Apply to— "HARPERVILLE" Garden Road. SIX ROOMED HOUSE fitted with Electric Light and full use of Tennis Court.

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IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

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Hongkong, 18th October, 1907. 1677

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Hongkong, 12th December, 1907. 1862

## TO LET

## TO LET.

NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to— COMPRADORE'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1906. 187

## TO LET

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Hongkong, 10th December, 1907. 1039

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Hongkong, 22nd August, 1907. 1382

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## CRISIS IN PORTUGAL.

We can no longer disguise from ourselves that the extraordinary political situation existing in Portugal for the last six months is taking a perilous turn, says the *Daily Telegraph* of Nov. 26. It is impossible for any outsider at the present moment to say what exact degree of genuine popular discontent is signified by the alarming symptoms and declarations of the last few days. King Carlos is a cool, as well as a very resolute, monarch. His Minister, Senhor Franco, is evidently a statesman of unlimited courage, and though his fundamental sagacity has yet to be proved, and can be vindicated by nothing but success, we are bound to remember that he has enjoyed the sincere support of some of the best elements in the nation. But he is a Premier without a party. He is ruling without a Parliament. With his Sovereign's consent he has suspended the Constitution. He is attempting what was successfully accomplished by William Pitt, with the support of George III., in 1783, and what was ultimately achieved after a more obstinate struggle, in the early sixties, by the Iron Chancellor, backed unflinchingly by William the First. But the effort was carried through in each case by men of supreme political genius, and it taxed the whole of their powers. We explained a few months ago that Senhor Joao Franco, in his traditional character, and gifts, was not unworthy of the task he had undertaken; that he is animated by unbounded patriotism; that he has dared to grapple, as no man before him had the nerve or energy to do, with the task of cleansing an Augean stable of political abuses. It is quite possible that the Premier in whom King Carlos has placed his confidence may prove to be the ablest and the best statesman Portugal has known since the days of the famous Marquis de Pombal. But the first step was unmistakable that the Premier without a party has reached the crisis of his political fate, and that with his personal position the prestige, the influence, we had almost said the very existence of the Crown, are deeply involved. A bigger thing in its way is being attempted in Portugal than was faced either by the younger Pitt when he destroyed the Fox and North coalition, or by Bismarck himself when he fought a permanent majority of eloquent and brilliant doctrinaires to their teeth and won Salazar in spite of them. But in each of these cases although party majorities were triumphantly defeated, the forms of Parliament were respected. Pitt stood up alone at twenty-five to fight down an over-whelming and insolent majority containing, probably, the most formidable array of orators and debating talent ever assembled on one side in the House of Commons. The nation was fascinated by the dramatic spectacle of "the angry boy" keeping all his opponents in play, and answering with untiring ease and with inexhaustible resources of shrewd argumentative power the previously irresistible Fox, the mighty though impracticable Burke, the witty and dexterous Sheridan, the persuasive North. When a General Election came the King and his Minister were vindicated, and the former majority, which had claimed to represent the undoubted sense of the people, was swept away at the polls by one of the greatest electoral catastrophes ever known. Bismarck's task was harder. He had to dissolve the Prussian Parliament again and again without being able to improve his constitutional position, but he never attempted, we think, to suspend the forms of representative government.

Senhor Franco did not at first intend to pursue the course into which he has been driven. He was a Dictator, indeed, but he intended that role to be temporary. He assumed office at the King's request; he meant to govern in the interests of the nation, with complete disregard of the corrupt conventions of Portuguese party politics. He hoped, within a reasonable period, to hold fresh elections, to secure a majority at the polls after the British example of 1784, to resume the regular working of the Constitution, and to ask a Bill of Indemnity for his admittedly illegal proceedings in the past. Month has followed month. There has been no sign of the summoning of Parliament. It is evident that in the cities—at least, in Lisbon and Oporto and Coimbra—the Opposition has steadily become fiercer. The Press has been subjected to a draconian censorship. Not a few of the principal Portuguese journals—there were a great many of them—have been suppressed. The rest appear strictly on sufferance. No political reports appear. No article attacking Ministerial policy is allowed. All indirect methods of injuring the public credit or of implying that it is being shaken by the methods of the existing regime are prohibited. There seems little doubt that bomb-mass atrocities have been discovered in several quarters of Lisbon. This was the state of things up to a few weeks ago, when an unlooked-for incident brought the danger to a head. King Carlos for many years has been virtually attacked by the Republicans, and has probably been incensed of late by disloyal demonstrations. In an interview with a French journalist his Majesty identified himself with his Prime Minister in the most uncompromising terms, and practically declared his intention of upholding Senhor Franco to the last. This declaration deprived the leaders of the regular political parties of their last hopes. The movement against the Dictator was suddenly converted into a movement against the Monarch. It is known that prominent political leaders, hitherto unwavering supporters of the throne, are repudiating their former dynastic sentiments, and are declaring that they have thrown in their lot with the Republicans. Our Madrid Correspondent transmitted yesterday the very remarkable statement by Senhor da Cunha, hitherto known as a respected and responsible politician. "I cannot be," he now proclaims, "I am not, and I do not desire to be, a Monarchist. Since the Monarchy was declared to be Absolutist I have ceased to serve it for ever." Prominent members of the nobility have identified themselves with this attitude. What is more important is that the dignitaries of the Church, though they do not, of course, lift the Red Flag, are said to be showing themselves more and more in favour of the Constitutional Coalition of both the older parties, which insist that the Dictatorship shall be terminated, and that a definite date for the meeting of Parliament shall be named. Arrests have been made to right and left. A section of the malcontents, without going so far as to join the Republican party, have demanded the abdication of King Carlos.

Sensational rumours suggested during the last few days that the English situation of 1783, when the heir to the Throne ostentatiously threw in his lot with the Opposition, had repeated itself, even in that respect. The report is authoritatively denied, and it is one of the sort which, even if not true, would inevitably be invented sooner or later in a crisis of this character. But we are bound to say that foreign opinion must, and does, question the wisdom of the exaggerated censorship now maintained. It has reached a point where it has become distinctly damaging to the external interests of the Portuguese Government. Thanks to the great and deserved popularity of our old and unflinching ally, King Carlos, in this country, Senhor Franco has received from the foreign Press a remarkable amount

of impartial support. Full justice has been done to his acts, worthy in many ways of high praise; there has been generous appreciation of his ideals. We are far from desiring to dogmatise in any way upon the local requirements of the Portuguese situation. But there is one broad fact which asserts itself, and can no longer be ignored. As public opinion becomes more favourable to a Government compelled to exist for a time under exceptional conditions, the censorship is usually relaxed. When Lisbon, which is one of the really great cities of Europe, becomes more isolated than San Francisco after the earthquake, when the cable and the land wires are kept under equally rigid control, when no direct news not in the interest of the Government can be obtained, foreign opinion begins to fear that the Franco Ministry, though its moral position may be as strong as ever, is weaker in the face of public opinion. We do not commit ourselves to that view. We should be happy to learn that it is not the true one. Senhor Franco is a rich man, with no corrupt ends to serve. He has proved his independence in other times by fearless criticism, even of the Court. In the last six months he has performed a great work of political sanitation. He began by establishing a proper system of accounts in Portugal. He stopped the system of supplementary credits, which enabled Ministers under the old game to announce a surplus upon every Budget, and to announce a deficit at the end of every session. He abolished sinecures and pluralities scandalously maintained solely for the profit of political place hunters. He closed with the Republican movement, as he was entitled to, for it is a party of treason, which uses vitriol in its efforts to make a revolution, and cannot expect to be sprinkled with rose water. Each of the older parties in their turn has governed illegally for prolonged periods, exercising the Dictatorship as a commonplace solution of a temporary crisis, and receiving a vote of indemnity sooner or later. The present struggle is undoubtedly more obstinate and dangerous than any hitherto known, and it is impossible to forecast the sequel. The Army is believed to be loyal. It is not at all certain that the dumb mass of the peasants are upon the side of the agitators in the towns. Republicanism is practically incompatible with the separate existence of Portugal, for it would degenerate into sheer anarchy in six months. We may hope for a happy outcome, but none the less do we watch the political pressure-gauge with apprehension when it shows that anarchy has risen almost to the last point that the boiler-plate will bear.

## RELEASE OF LAJPAT RAI.

OFFICIALLY CORROBORATED.

Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh arrived at Lahore on November 18th by special train. Captain Cameron was in charge of the train, and a police escort with an Inspector were in charge of the two special passengers. The train was met by the Superintendent of Police, Mr. G. A. Rundle, and the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Captain Bensey. The time of arrival was not known to the public, and excepting the officials mentioned, not a soul was present on the platform. Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh were together made over to the Superintendent of the Central Jail, who read out the Government Order of release, and then released them. The two men were forthwith sent off to their respective homes in carriages which the police had in waiting for them.

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SHANGHAI	ARCADIA	About 27th Dec.	Freight and Passage.
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Hongkong, 23rd December, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,  
LIMITED.

FOR	STAMEN	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG	"HUPEH"	On 27th Dec, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHAHSING"	On 27th Dec, 4 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	On 27th Dec, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YOHOW"	On 30th Dec, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 31st Dec, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	On 31st Dec, 4 P.M.
MANILA ZAMBOANGA, PORT DABWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIENS, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, HOBART, LAUNCESTON, NEW ZEALAND, MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, and PERTH		
CEBU and ILOILO	"KALFONG"	On 3rd Jan, 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CHINGTU"	On 9th Jan, 4 P.M.

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SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	LEAVING
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GOTHENBURG.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STAMEN	DATE OF SAILING.
SHANGHAI and VLADIVOSTOK	"ST. LUCIA"	On 26th December.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, and COPENHAGEN	"SIAM"	Middle of January.

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MELOHRS & CO.,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1907.

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FOR	STAMEN	TO SAIL
FOR EUROPE via PORTS OF CALL	"SACHSEN"	About Wed'ay 25th Dec., at NOON.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERES, GIBBALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	"YOBCK"	Wed'ay, 1st Jan., at NOON.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"ZIETEN"	About Wed'ay, 1st January.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"MANILA"	Thursday, 2nd Jan., at 5 P.M.
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SANDAKAN	"MATANG"	Friday, 27th Dec, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENANG"	Friday, 27th Dec, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOI	"POKKSANG"	Saturday, 28th Dec, 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"HANGSANG"	Monday, 30th Dec, 3 P.M.
MANILA	"KUTSANG"	Tuesday, 31st Dec, 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 3rd Jan, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LAISANG"	Tuesday, 7th Jan, 3 P.M.

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## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong  
CALLAO and IQUIQUE, via JAPAN  
PORTS (Kobe and Yokohama).  
With Liberty to call at Honolulu and  
Salina Cruz.

Steamers Tons

"KATHARINE PARK" 5,000 On 28th Dec.

"KASATO MARU" 6,100 Some time in March 1908.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other

Eastern and Western Coast Ports of South

America in connection with Steamers of the

Pacific S. N. Co.

K. MATSUDA, Manager,

Yokohama.

Starting 16th December, 1907.

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For Nervous  
ExhaustionCHAPOTEAU'S  
Phosphoglycerate  
OF LIMEThe modern restoration  
of the nervous system.For brainworkers, professional  
men, teachers, students,  
etc., and in debility, sexual  
losses, dyspepsia, of nervous  
origin and insomnia.It is readily assimilated and  
promotes digestion.PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP  
(CHAPOTEAU)PHOSPHOGLYCERATE WINE  
(CHAPOTEAU)PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES  
(CHAPOTEAU)

8, rue Vivienne, PARIS-FRANCE

ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

日曆 庚申年十五

FROM 1st JANUARY 1861 to 31st DECEMBER

1913, BEING FROM THE 1st YEAR OF THE

76th CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE

76th CYCLE, THAT IS THE 3rd YEAR OF

TUNG CHI TO THE 39th YEAR OF

KWONG SUI.

PRICE 12 CASH.

On Sale at the HONGKONG "DAILY PRESS"

Office, Agents: all the Ports of the

Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post

(free) to any part of the World unrepresented

by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1908.

1841

HONGKONG  
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.  
The only office in China having European  
taught workmen Equal to Home  
work.

IRON MERCHANTS.

SINGON & CO.,  
Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware  
Merchants. Wholesale and Retail  
Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry.  
Coke, Impurities, General Store-  
keepers and Commission Agents.  
35 & 37, Hing Loong Street,  
(1st Street West of Central  
Market), Telephone No. 513.

PHOTOGRAPHER

M. MUMBY, JAPANESE ARTIST.  
Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and  
also colouring Photos and relief Photos.  
Views of China and Manila. Work  
done for Amateurs; No. 84, Queen's  
Road Central.

Good Panoramas Views of Hongkong,  
recently taken, on sale.

TYPEWRITER.

F. A. V. RIBEIRO,  
Typewriting Work Undertaken, Cleaned,  
Repaired, Overhauled. Charges moderate.  
Also of the Hongkong Typewriting  
Bureau) 19, Queen's Road Central  
(First-floor).

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "LENNOX"

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND

STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed  
that all Goods are being landed at their  
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and  
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,  
at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves  
delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining  
undelivered after the 27th Dec. will be subject  
to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-  
sented to the Underwriter on or before the 20th  
Jan., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are  
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be  
examined on the 27th Dec., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1907. 2002

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SUNDA"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,

PORT SAID, SUEZ, AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named  
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are  
being landed and placed at their risk in the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each  
consignment will be sorted out, Mark by Mark,  
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the  
Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless  
instructions are given to the contrary before  
6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 29th inst., at 4 P.M.,  
will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in  
any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Go-  
dows for examination by the Consignee's and  
the Company's representative at an appointed  
hour. All Claims must be presented within  
ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after  
which date they cannot be recognised. No  
Claims will be admitted after the Goods have  
left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1907.

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## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

The Underwriter GENERAL AGENT—  
in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line  
are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS  
OF LADING for all the principal ports in  
SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-  
CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly  
service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from  
CALCUTTA for CAFE PORTS every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars,  
apply to  
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
General Agents for China and Japan.  
Hongkong, 4th August, 1898.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1898.

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## SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ALBENGA, German ship, 2,769, H. Peterson, 20th

December—Amoy 18th Dec, General—

Carlowitz &amp; Co.

AMIGO, German ship, 822, T. N. Baltzen, 20th

December—Haiphong 15th and Hoibow

18th Dec. Rice and Figs—Jensen &amp; Co.

CHONGSHING, British ship, 1,256, E. Wheeler,

20th December—Tientsin, Chiofo, Wal-



